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PRESS CARRIES LEADERS' SUPREME SOVIET ELECTION SPEECHES

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[For the 9 February election speech by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Kapitonov published in the 10 February Moscow PRAVDA, see the National Affairs section of the 16 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

CPSU LEADERS MAKE ELECTION SPEECHES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY
Ponomarev in Kalinin

LD200745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report under general rubric "Working People's Election Meeting": "For the People's Happiness, For the Cause of Peace and Communism: Voters' Meeting with B.N. Ponomarev"]

[Excerpts] On 12 February representatives of Kalininskaya Oblast working people gathered in the auditorium of the oblast drama theater. Here the voters of Kalinin Electoral Okrug had a meeting with the candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities for this okrug--Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by Kalininskiy obkom first secretary P.A. Leonov.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was enthusiastically elected honorary presidium by the participants in the meeting.

Warmly greeted by those assembled, B.N. Ponomarev delivered a speech. He expressed warm gratitude for the high honor and trust shown him by the working people of Kalinin Electoral Okrug. I entirely attribute your trust, he said, to the glorious Leninist party and its Central Committee. I assure you, comrades, and all the okrug's voters that I will devote all my strength, experience and knowledge to serving the Soviet people, building communism and struggling for the people's security and for lasting peace on earth. I have seen and continue to see this as the entire meaning of my life.

Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet are an event of great sociopolitical significance. The new law on USSR Supreme Soviet elections, which details voters' democratic rights, is being applied for the first time in the present election campaign. The election preparations are taking place in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm and of the further strengthening of the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society and of the inviolable friendship of the fraternal peoples of the land of the Soviets. The entire course of the election campaign demonstrates the Soviet people's strengthening cohesion around party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, faithful continuer of the great Lenin's cause, outstanding politician and statesman of modern times and ardent fighter for peace.

Those assembled greeted with tumultuous applause the cordial greetings and wishes for good health, happiness and new labor successes which B.N. Ponomarev conveyed from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committee.

The election platform of the bloc of communists and nonparty people which has historically evolved in our country, the candidate deputy went on to say, is formulated in the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR. And there is no doubt that, participating in the elections, the Soviet people will unanimously vote for it, thereby voting for their own Communist Party and its policy, whose highest goal is the struggle for a peaceful life, for the people's happiness and for the great cause of communism.

The years that have elapsed since the last elections to our state's supreme organ of power have been full of major events in the country's life. The decisions and ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress have become the combat program of the entire people and an inalienable part of their entire life.

The speaker went on to describe the main results of the country's economic development and showed that with the growth in the country's economic potential the life of the Soviet people has become richer both materially and spiritually.

Our country's systematic, dynamic socioeconomic development, he said, is in striking contrast with what is happening in the capitalist world, which is being rocked by a profound crisis. Crisis processes embrace not only the economy. The crisis of culture, morality and the entire bourgeois way of life is making itself keenly felt. Social contradictions and political instability are growing. The working class and the working masses are waging a stubborn class struggle for their interests. Strikes frequently spill over into political battles. Reactionary imperialist circles use all means of coercion against the masses and have established a bloody fascist regime in some places, such as Chile and Uruguay. Stormy events have recently unfolded in Iran. The people have risen up against a despotic regime. Reaction replied with violence--the blood of thousands upon thousands of Iranian patriots has been shed in the streets of cities and villages.

The picture of socialist reality stands out in still greater relief against this background. Here there is and can be no social injustice, lack of political rights, economic crises, unemployment, price spirals or uncertainty as to tomorrow.

Our country's socioeconomic development is inseparable from the constant improvement of socialist democracy. The new USSR Constitution has considerably broadened the Soviet citizens' rights and freedoms and strengthened guarantees that these rights will be implemented and observed. We are actually seeing the realization of Lenin's idea that under conditions of socialist democracy "the center of gravity shifts from formal RECOGNITION of freedoms (as was the case under bourgeois parliamentarianism) to actually insuring the ENJOYMENT of freedoms by the working people...."

Our achievements are incontestable. Ahead lie new heights. The CPSU Central Committee plenums held last July and November singled out a number of national economic sectors requiring special attention on the part of party and economic organs. Leonid Ilich's speeches and the Central Committee plenum resolutions exposed in a party-minded way and analyzed in depth the shortcomings slowing down our progress. The timely fulfillment of the strenuous 1979 plan targets will be of great significance for the success of the 5-year plan as a whole.

The working people of the Upper Volga region are also taking an active part in the nationwide struggle to successfully implement the socioeconomic program advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress.

We have everything we need, the candidate deputy emphasized, to advance still more quickly along the path defined by the 25th CPSU Congress. The success of the matter largely depends on the activeness of party organizations and on communists' personal example. The people behaving correctly are those who, explaining in detail the new tasks and ways to realize them and the role of each sector of competition, enhance with party-minded persistence and principledness the responsibility of cadres for the uninterrupted course of production and strengthen discipline and organization in every possible way. And, of course, the very organization of competition must be the object of special party concern and our trade unions' paramount attention.

Going on to international problems, B.N. Ponomarev pointed out that the Soviet Union's positions in the world have grown still stronger in recent years, friendship and cooperation with our socialist allies have become still more close and fruitful, and the influence of world socialism on events is still more substantial.

The chief result of the international activity of our Leninist party and the Soviet state over the past 5 years is the fact that the motherland's security has strengthened still further. Everything possible has been done to protect the Soviet people's creative labor, their life and their future from any encroachments.

The socialist community has risen to a new level in its development. The creation of a number of states traveling the path of socialism has been an event of worldwide significance. United Socialist Vietnam is developing successfully. The people of Laos, and also quite recently the people of Kampuchea, have embarked on the path of building the new society. Anti-imperialist revolutions have triumphed in Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and Afghanistan. The last fascist bastions in Europe have been toppled. The Bakhtiar government in Iran has fallen. The army has gone over to the people's side. The revolution is triumphing.

The all-European conference in Helsinki was a major event of the past period. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visits to many countries, his talks with the leaders of socialist and capitalist states and the treaties and agreements concluded by the Soviet Union make a great contribution to organizing international cooperation along principles of peaceful coexistence.

The influence of the communist and workers movement and the general democratic movement on world politics has become still more noticeable. The 1976 Berlin conference, at which the communist parties formulated a broad program of joint struggle for peace, detente and social progress in Europe, especially deserves notation in this connection.

A great historic battle for peace and the peoples' security has developed in the world arena. Together with the fraternal socialist countries, communists and other peace-loving forces, our party and the Soviet state are doing indefatigable, multifaceted, strenuous work in the name of achieving this noble aim.

Speaking of the USSR's foreign policy initiatives, the speaker emphasized that their linchpin is the desire to secure cessation of the arms race. "...Either the arms race will be halted and reversed, and then peaceful principles will at last be able to assert themselves irreversibly in interstate relations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "or things will move toward very dangerous new brinkmanship with all its resulting negative consequences for easing tension, normalizing interstate relations and resolving world economic problems. There can be only one choice here: Efforts aimed at securing a decisive breakthrough in the struggle to end the arms race must be doubled, trebled, multiplied tenfold." These words constitute both a principled evaluation by our party of the prevailing situation today and a practical action program for the coming years.

A great deal in resolving the problem of curbing the arms race depends on the outcome of the Soviet-American talks on limiting offensive strategic arms--SALT. This is why our party and state pursue the firm line of concluding the SALT II agreement. It accords both with our interests and with those of all mankind.

Attempts are being made to force us to abandon the very foundations of Leninist internationalist policy. Here the most impudent lies are not stinted. The overthrow of the cruel regime in Kampuchea, the liberation movement in Iran, the revolution in Afghanistan, the Africans' struggle against colonialism--all this has allegedly been organized by the Soviet Union. The anticommunist hysteria over the Soviet Union's imaginary "intrigues" and the mythical "Soviet threat" has a clearly expressed class purpose--to discredit the USSR's peace policy, to divert attention from the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat and to undermine detente and peaceful coexistence.

It is for this same purpose that the "China card" is actively being dealt. The PRC leadership's militarist, anti-Soviet policy is the basis on which rapprochement is taking place between imperialism and Beijing. Intensively arming itself, including with imperialist help, China has become an active and dangerous factor in the intensification of the arms race. Mao's followers are pursuing a "from a position of strength" policy regarding Socialist Vietnam and other democratic countries in Southeast Asia and are threatening them with direct aggression. The Beijing leaders, seeking to knock together an anti-Soviet bloc, are openly siding with the most reactionary regimes on all continents.

Our party is part of a mighty present-day movement--the world communist movement. There is now virtually no corner of the planet where communists are not working selflessly. Their contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress, for democracy and for their peoples' independence is increasing with every passing year: The communist movement has now become a force exerting an ever increasing influence on the course of world events.

Communists actively oppose reaction's designs. The Sofia International Theoretical Conference, in which representatives of 73 parties participated, is of great significance in this regard. It showed that communists highly value the decisive contribution of the USSR and the other socialist countries to the struggle against imperialism and for peace and socialism and that they understand the vitally great significance of the fraternal parties' international solidarity.

The entire course of events confirms the correctness of the conclusion that the balance of forces in the world has cardinally altered and will continue to shift in favor of the forces of peace and socialism. At the same time life also confirms another conclusion--on the need for revolutionary vigilance toward the intrigues of enemies of peace of different stripes, who still have considerable potential, and on the need to consolidate all peace-loving forces for the struggle against military danger.

The fulfillment of our plans and the strengthening of the socialist motherland's political, economic and defense might are of tremendous significance for the cause of peace. This conclusion follows from all that I have said: The better everyone works at his job, the more rich, strong and powerful the motherland becomes; the stronger the economic and defense might of the land of the soviets, the more people throughout the world are forced to reckon with us and the stronger and more reliable is the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

In conclusion the speaker said: The election campaign has developed into a truly nationwide review of our achievements. They have been made possible thanks to the inspired selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. They are the result of the glorious Communist Party's Leninist policy, its ideas and its gigantic organizational and educational work. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works are of tremendous significance for the working people's education. His books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" contain a graphic, profound and comprehensive picture of the party's activities under conditions of both war and peace.

The nomination of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as the first candidate deputy to the country's supreme organ of power was an expression of the people's love for and trust in their own party.

B.N. Ponomarev expressed confidence that the Soviet people will reaffirm their ardent approval of and undivided support for the CPSU's policy by unanimously voting for the candidates of the people's bloc of communists and nonparty people. In Kalinin B.N. Ponomarev visited the oblast industrial exhibition, where he met with the leaders of the oblast's enterprises and scientific establishments.

Questions of raising labor productivity, production efficiency and output quality were touched on during the talks. B.N. Ponomarev inquired about the prospects for developing the city and the oblast's economy and about progress in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

The candidate deputy visited Kalinin State University and toured the children's literature printing combine and the M.Ye. Saltykov-Shchedrin museum.

Demichev Election Speech

LD200801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report under rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Spiritual Wealth for the People"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people are successfully implementing the impressive plans for communist building outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. Great material and spiritual potential has been created in the country and significant cultural successes have been achieved. This was mentioned at an election meeting by representatives of the working people of Moskovskaya Oblast's Lyuberetskiy Electoral Okrug for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. On 13 February a meeting took place at the Lyubertsy City Palace of Culture between voters and Petrnilovich Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, and candidate deputy for the okrug.

The meeting was opened by K.D. Kalimanov, first secretary of the Lyubertsy CPSU Gorkom.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was enthusiastically elected.

P.N. Demichev, who was warmly greeted by the audience, delivered a speech. Expressing heartfelt thanks to the Lyuberetskiy Rayon working people who nominated him as USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy, he stated that he regards the trust shown him primarily as a manifestation by the voters of their boundless support for the policy of our Leninist party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician of the present day, whom the entire country and entire people have named as their first USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy.

The election campaign, the candidate deputy said, is taking place everywhere in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. The Soviet people are proud of the successes achieved in communist building during the years since the previous elections. The moral-political unity of our society has strengthened still further and the friendship of the USSR peoples has been reinforced. All this is the result of the party's Leninist leadership and the inspired labor of Soviet people--the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia.

The 25th CPSU Congress decisions are being successfully implemented by the will and labor of the party and people. Some 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan have elapsed. They have been marked by outstanding events in the life of the entire Soviet people. The country has celebrated the 60th anniversary of Great October and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution.

Comparing our indicators with those of the world's most developed countries in economic, scientific and technical fields, we note our more rapid progress in the main areas of industrial growth and in the solution of social, scientific, technical and other tasks.

Of course, our successes are measured not only in terms of production volumes but also by the change in the nature of labor, accelerated scientific and technical progress, the introduction of new technology, the improvement of output quality, the more extensive technical modernization of enterprises and the organic unification of science and production.

Dwelling on the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and the prospects for further development, the speaker stressed that 1978 ended with good results. In comparison with 1977 national income used for consumption and accumulation increased 4 percent and industrial production 4.8 percent, instead of the planned 4.5 percent, while over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan it has risen 16 percent. Overall labor productivity for the national economy as a whole rose 3.8 percent over the year. Consumer goods production increased.

The year was marked by the commissioning of new sectors of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, the first section of an industrial giant--the Atommash plant--the sixth furnace at the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Plant, the first turbine at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and other large-scale projects.

Rural workers achieved considerable successes. The growth of agricultural output compared with 1977 was 4 percent. Last year, a record grain harvest of 235 million tons was grown.

Consistently implementing Leninist principles of agrarian policy and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, the party has steered a course toward the implementation of comprehensive targeted programs for agricultural development. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum was a graphic new manifestation of the party's concern for the further boosting of agriculture.

The past years have been marked by a further growth in the Soviet people's well-being. While in 1973 the average monthly wage of workers and employees was R135, in 1978 it is R160. Public consumption funds provide a large supplement to wages.

In 1979 the raising of wages and salaries for 18 million workers in nonproduction sectors will be completed. The material and daily living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans and invalids are being improved and the provision of free textbooks for schoolchildren is being expanded.

The housing construction program is being consistently implemented. In 1978, 2.1 million well-equipped apartments were constructed and 51 million people enjoyed treatment and rest at sanatoriums, resort institutions, rest homes and tourist centers.

In our society everything is done in the interests of man and for the sake of man. Labor for the benefit of society, social activeness and the fulfillment of civic duty defines man's place in our society and his prestige and social position.

Our Constitution is correctly called the people's Constitution: The entire Soviet people took the most active part in its elaboration and discussion. Every article, every provision of the Constitution reflects the interests of the people and fully accords with their will, and their social aspiration for the complete victory of communism.

The present stage of our development, the speaker stressed, is characterized by Soviet society's increased ideological-political and spiritual potential. The comprehensive analysis of mature socialism and the ways of uniting the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system, the elaboration of agrarian policy and the key issues of the further development of socialist democracy--all this has enriched Marxist-Leninist science and formed the basis of the solution of large-scale practical tasks of communist building at the present stage. [paragraph continues]

An outstanding role in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory belongs to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His theoretical works and his books "Malaya Zemlya", "Rebirth" and "The Virgin lands", which reflect the most vivid pages of our Soviet history, have met with a broad response in our country and abroad.

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev highlighted the key elements of the country's socioeconomic and spiritual development. The creation and development of territorial production complexes above all in the east of the country is a fundamentally new element. Complexes like the West Siberian, Bratsk, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Orenburg and others have, during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, provided the entire increase in oil extraction, almost the entire increase in gas extraction, and a considerable proportion of the increase in electricity generation, iron ore and coal extraction and truck and tractor production.

The second important element in our economic policy is the adoption of realistic measures to reduce disproportionate development of the national economy and the further development of key sectors like fuel and energy, metallurgy, machinebuilding and transport.

From the viewpoint of raising the effectiveness of our entire national economy, a growing role is being played by the radical improvement of capital construction, the resolute struggle against the fragmentation of funds among numerous construction projects and the reduction of incomplete construction.

The party attaches very important significance to increasing scientific and technical progress, raising labor productivity, increasing consumer goods production, and expanding their range and improving their quality. The solution of these complex tasks largely depends on the standard of work of our ministries, departments and planning organs. The party is now making the loftiest demands on all echelons of the state apparatus.

At the same time, success in resolving the long-term tasks of communist building is a matter for the entire Soviet people, for each industrial and agricultural worker, each worker in science and culture. The enhancement of the sense of personal responsibility for a person's labor and for the common cause, the mastering or new methods of labor and new technology, the general development of people's initiative and enterprise in work--socialist competition and mass political and ideological work should be aimed in this direction. An enormous part is also played by labor collectives.

A party style of work and a communist attitude toward labor are shaped in the worker where the labor collective actually wages daily struggle to master advanced forms of labor and management organizations, combines the dissemination or creative initiative with ideological and moral education, and bears aloft the honor of the plant emblem and the construction organization, the honor of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz, institution, city and rayon.

P.N. Demichev then analyzed the achievements of the Lyuberetskiy Rayon working people. He noted with satisfaction that the plan for the third year of the 5-year plan for the sale of output and the production of the majority of most important articles was fulfilled by the rayon by 26 December.

P.N. Demichev wholeheartedly congratulated the workers of Moskovskaya Oblast and the leading collectives of Lyuberetskiy Rayon--the Tomilino Poultry Raising Production Association, the M. Gorkiy Sovkhoz and the A.A. Skochinskiy Mining Institute--on their outstanding labor victory. The award of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners for the results of the all-union socialist competition in 1978.

These successes are the result of the great deal of organizational work which the oblast and city party organizations are doing in implementing the decisions of the 25th congress and party Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. They are the result of the selfless labor and constructive, responsible approach displayed by all workers of Lyuberetskiy Rayon and Moskovskaya Oblast.

At the same time, the candidate deputy drew attention to existing shortcomings and omissions in the work of some collectives. Socialist organization of labor, he stressed, presupposes not only good professional training and high qualifications, good standards of work and constant mutual aid but also the highest, conscious discipline.

Complaints are frequently heard about the nonfulfillment of contract obligations, the work of particular components in the services sphere and so forth. But our Soviet people who are specifically responsible for particular sectors of work are laboring everywhere. Much depends on their attitude. To do his work well is the first precept of the working person. Responsibility, awareness, constant concern for the common cause are very important conditions of the life and development of our society.

The present stage of communist building has posed in a new way many questions of the standard of labor and management.

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced the task of uniting agricultural production with culture, understood in the broadest sense of the word as the culture of labor, everyday life and human relations. This demand is of course directly related to all other activities. It is dictated by the conditions of developed socialism. Culture has become an important factor of Soviet society's socioeconomic and spiritual progress.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have adopted a number of resolutions aimed at further developing culture and art and increasing their role in the masses' communist education. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Cultural Services for the Rural Population" and the CPSU Central Committee resolution resolution "On Measures To Further Develop Amateur Artistic Creativity" wer greatly welcomed.

The tasks stemming from these resolutions were discussed in January 1979 at the All-Union Conference of Cultural Workers. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent greetings to the participants. These greetings were welcomed by all the participants as an expression of the party's tremendous concern for the further development of socialist culture.

The course of competition has graphically shown how the role of culture has increased in the spiritual development of the Soviet person, in the creation of conditions for productive leisure, in communist education, in scientific and technical progress and in the solution of important socioeconomic tasks. Where its work has been well organized the sphere of culture exerts a tremendous positive influence on the solution of ecomomic and social tasks and man's education.

A high level of culture is now becoming an inalienable feature of the Soviet way of life. It must be introduced actively into all spheres, ennoble man's labor, life and everyday existence and create a good ideological and spiritual mood in every collective.
[paragraph continues]

A big role here is allocated to cultural institutions--clubs, libraries, museums, parks of culture and leisure, professional art and literature.

The treasury of socialist culture in recent years has been enriched by many valuable works. The power of our multinational socialist art lies in its party-mindedness and popular spirit, its internationalism, its communist ideological fiber, and in the fact that it expresses the truth of our era and actively asserts advanced social ideals and the ideas of peace and humanism.

P.N. Demichev then examined the present international situation, and described the struggle of the CPSU and Soviet state and the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties for the consolidation of peace among the peoples.

Our tasks, the speaker concluded, are becoming increasingly large-scale. These tasks are within the power of the talented Soviet people with their inexhaustible creative powers and broad style. Great goals generate great energy. There is no doubt that under the leadership of their tested vanguard--Lenin's party--our people will achieve the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and will scale new heights and attain new victories in communist building.

The candidate deputy once again wholeheartedly thanked the voters for the high trust shown in him and assured them that he will spare no effort to use his responsible post as a deputy to the supreme organ of Soviet power to actively and purposefully implement the party's Leninist policy.

P.N. Demichev visited the Kosino Knitwear Production Association, the Lytkarino Optical Glass Plant and the Tomlino Poultry Raising Production Association and familiarized himself with the work of cultural institutions. During his meetings and talks with working people, questions of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and urgent problems of cultural building under present-day conditions were discussed.

Solomentsev Speech to Don Voters

LD200809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report on M.S. Solomentsev meeting with voters: "For the Sake of the Motherland's Prosperity" under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings"]

[Excerpts] The voters of Shakhty City and Rostovskaya Oblast's Oktyabrskiy and Ust-Donetskiy rayons, which come within the Shakhtinskiy Electoral Okrug, met with Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, in the N.F. Pogodin Theater of Drama on 13 February. Solomentsev is the candidate for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union from Shakhtinskiy Electoral Okrug.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was opened by Ye.F. Aleksashkin, first secretary of the Shakhty Gorkom.

The floor was offered to M.S. Solomentsev, who was greeted warmly by the meeting participants. He expressed deep appreciation to all the collectives and working people of Shakhty City and Oktyabrskiy and Ust-Donetskiy rayons who nominated him as a candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet.

I wholly and completely attribute your trust, the candidate deputy said, to Lenin's Communist Party and to its Central Committee. The party expresses the thoughts and aspirations of all Soviet people and therefore its policy truly enjoys the approval and fervent support of all the people.

It gives me great pleasure to convey to the working people of Rostovskaya Oblast warm greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich recalls with warmth his meetings with the people of Rostovskaya Oblast and the conversations he had here last September. He expressed confidence that the workers of the Don will continue to augment their contribution to the cause of building communism and will mark the fourth year of the 5-year plan with new labor victories. Comrade Brezhnev asked me to convey to you his wishes for your successes, prosperity and happiness. These words were greeted with tumultuous applause.

A good political and labor atmosphere reigns throughout our country, the candidate deputy continued, and Soviet people are confidently looking to the future, outlining ambitious plans and working to fulfill them, rejoicing at achievements, and persistently pressing toward new accomplishments. The Soviet Union's international position is firm and reliable.

The creation of this remarkable atmosphere in which man's creative forces are revealed in depth and his requirements are satisfied is primarily the result of the wise leadership of society's affairs by the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and outstanding political figure of the present time.

The Communist Party is approaching the forthcoming elections with a detailed political program which fully reflects their interests. The continuing progress of productive forces, the improvement of the people's living standard, and the persistent and consistent struggle for peace are the components of this platform.

Since the 1974 elections all sectors of the national economy have developed dynamically. The country's national income used for consumption and accumulation has increased by 24 percent.

The economic development of the RSFSR--an integral part of the country's unified national economic complex--has been characterized by high and stable rates. The national income generated in the RSFSR last year increased by 29 percent in comparison with 1973. As with the country as a whole, the increase in social labor productivity was the main source of this growth. Because of this, the labor of more than 10 million people has been saved.

Substantial changes are occurring in the structure of industry, and those sectors which determine scientific and technical progress to the greatest extent are developing at increasing preferential rates.

Production potential is rapidly building. In 5 years, 750 major industrial enterprises and a large number of new shops and production units have been built in our republic.

In 1978 alone the RSFSR generated 744 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, or 31 percent more than in 1973. Extraction of oil, including gas condensate, exceeded 500 million tons, and natural gas extraction was 186 billion cubic meters. Some 85 million tons of steel were smelted, and more than 46 million tons of mineral fertilizers, about 2 million motor vehicles, 270,000 tractors and other modern equipment was produced.

This is the result of the Soviet people's selfless labor and the Communist Party's far-sighted policy.

Comrade Brezhnev's tour of Siberia and the Far East, the speaker continued, and his close attention to questions of the development of those regions and to the people's needs evoked a new surge of strength and creative enthusiasm among all those carrying out the difficult work of developing natural resources. Orders from new construction projects have begun to be fulfilled more actively at the country's enterprises.

Rostovskaya Oblast is one of the important centers of heavy industry. In terms of several types of products it occupies a prominent place in both the republic and the country. These products primarily include combines and other agricultural machinery, electric locomotives, machine tools, instruments, automation equipment and, of course, coal, metal and pipes. There is a constantly growing need for all these products and therefore it is very important to continue to increase their production, in quantitative as well as qualitative terms.

In this connection, I would like to dwell on one of the issues that merits particular attention.

Quite recently we rejoiced when the Niva and Kolos combines went into the fields. That was a significant step forward and the agricultural workers evaluated this event as it deserved. But life goes on and sets new tasks. Harvest yields are increasing. Combines with a capacity of 5-6kg per second no longer fully meet present requirements. Machines are needed which possess at least double this capacity and possibilities exist for this. Let us hope that the Don's combine builders, who are famous throughout the country, will create such equipment as soon as possible.

Our party and its Central Committee are paying close attention to the development in every way of those sectors which produce consumer goods. Over the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan consumer goods production increased by almost 11 percent in the RSFSR. Last year goods worth hundreds of millions of rubles were produced over and above the plan.

But, while noting the positive aspects, it is impossible not to see the unresolved problems as well. Without losing sight of the quantitative aspect we must do everything so that, in terms of quality and range products from the light and goods industries, cultural and consumer goods and also household goods fully meet the needs and tastes of the most exacting purchaser. For the sake of this it is necessary to make use of all possible means: product attestation, the inventive system, and strict state and public control.

In recent years an important place in the activity of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and all the working people has been occupied by questions of further boosting agriculture, the speaker continued. The Communist Party, following the course of the Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, has consistently tackled an entire series of urgent agrarian problems.

During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the gross grain harvest in the RSFSR increased by an average of 21 million tons compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan and reached 124 million tons. Last year alone 3.4 billion poods of grain were poured into state granaries and the total in 3 years is almost 9 billion poods.

We all rejoice at last year's results, which brought us a record harvest--136 million tons of grain. An important breakthrough has been achieved--one ton of grain was produced for each individual inhabitant of the republic. What must be done now is not only to consolidate this level but to surpass it.

A great victory was secured by the grain growers of Rostovskaya Oblast and last year 4.4 million tons of grain were sold to the state. In the current 5-year plan period annual average grain production has been 7.7 million tons in your oblast.

The speaker called upon the working people to do everything to insure that the RSFSR's grain fields become even more bountiful and fully satisfy the country's needs concerning the chief product of arable farming--grain. In addition to this much work must be done both in the republic and in Rostovskaya Oblast to increase production of vegetables, sunflower seeds, groat crops, fruit and grapes.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are called upon to fulfill and overfulfill production and procurement plans for the full range of agricultural produce as demanded by the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum.

Speaking of the chief ways to further boost livestock raising, the speaker emphasized the creation of a modern and stable fodder base; high productivity is feasible given availability of fodder which is, moreover, fully nutritious and rich in vitamins, protein, and all the other components, he observed. The protein problem is becoming particularly acute at this time. In order to solve it production of pulses, soybeans, sunflowers, alfalfa and other fodder crops must be expanded. This task must be solved locally, on each farm, taking the farm's particular conditions into account.

As for production organization in agriculture, and particularly in livestock raising, the party has determined that specialization and concentration are the chief methods to achieve this.

Describing the state of affairs in capital construction, which to a great extent determines the success of the implementation of our plans, M.S. Solomentsev said: In the years since the previous USSR Supreme Soviet elections, R360 billion of capital investment has been channeled into the development of the national economy in the RSFSR alone. Fixed capital worth almost R330 billion has been commissioned. He went on to dwell on questions of further boosting capital construction.

The present election campaign is taking place under the flag of a review of our achievements and of a quest for additional potential to accelerate our progress. That is the meaning of the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and citizens of the USSR, the candidate deputy said in his speech. The most important duty of workers in industry, agriculture, construction and transportation and of party, soviet and public organizations is to further intensify the struggle to raise social production efficiency and work quality.

Raising production efficiency means making rational use of fixed capital, insuring that machinery and equipment works at full capacity and increasing output from each unit of productive capacity. The topicality of this work is unusually great at this time; about half of industry's entire fixed capital has been created over the last 7 years.

By strengthening labor discipline, blocking any wastefulness and makingthrifty use of everything produced at the cost of great labor, the Soviet people are acting as genuine masters of production who are zealous and exacting toward themselves and others.

In its decisions, the CPSU Central Committee constantly emphasizes that one of the most important levers for developing the economy, raising production efficiency and improving the output quality is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. As a result of the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production, the annual economic saving in the republic is about R2.5 billion.

Life demands that science permeate all sectors of the national economy and that the alliance between science and production, for which Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of our party and state, displayed constant concern, be strengthened even further.

Speaking of the consistent implementation of the social program outlined by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, the speaker observed: In the last 5 years more than 30 million citizens of our republic have moved into new accommodations or improved their housing conditions. The great scale of housing construction is making increasingly realistic the solution of an important social problem--providing each Soviet family with a well equipped apartment.

A further increase in the population's living standard is scheduled for the fourth year of the 5-year plan. The raising of the wages and salaries of workers receiving average pay will be completed everywhere, which will make it possible in our republic alone to increase the earnings of 9 million people this year. In the current year it is planned to build 62 million square meters of housing in the republic and to improve the housing conditions of more than 6 million people.

The Communist Party, M.S. Solomentsev stressed, displays constant concern for the youth for their education and comprehensive, harmonious development. The young generation is our future, our successors. Therefore, the education of young people and their ideological, moral and civic development are of great state significance.

The speaker showed by specific examples the important changes that have occurred in all spheres of the country's spiritual life since the previous USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

The candidate deputy then dwelt on questions of the sociopolitical development of Soviet society and the improvement of democracy. He observed that a large volume of legislative work has been done in the RSFSR just as in the country as a whole.

M.S. Solomentsev devoted great attention to the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in implementing the peace program advanced by the 24th and 25th party congresses. This is now the fourth decade that the Soviet people have been living and working under peaceful conditions, he said. This means that the party is worthily fulfilling one of the chief instructions given by voters--the instruction concerning peace.

In conclusion, the candidate deputy expressed confidence that the working people of the Shakhtinskiy Electoral Okrug, in response to the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and citizens of the USSR, will augment their efforts in implementing our party's majestic designs and fulfilling the 25th congress decisions. He wishes all the workers of the Don new successes in their work and prosperity.

While in Rostovskaya Oblast, M.S. Solomentsev visited the Rostovugol Production Association's Mayskaya mine, the Shakhty Cotton Combine and the Artemovets State Pedigree Stockfarm in Oktyabrskiy Rayon.

During the meetings and conversations with workers, engineers and technicians there was a discussion of questions of raising production efficiency and work quality and fulfilling the national economic plans and socialist pledges for 1979 and for the 5-year plan period as a whole, and of the oblast's social development. The candidate deputy inquired about the working people's labor, everyday and leisure conditions.

Grishin Election Speech

LD191725 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report under rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Selfless Labor Is the Basis of our Successes"--passages enclosed within slantlines denote portions omitted in the PRAVDA 15 February p 2 version of this speech]

[Excerpts] The election campaign in our country is taking place under the sign of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. The Muscovites are welcoming with shock labor the approaching USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The indestructible union of the party and people is being demonstrated by the voters' meetings with the candidate deputies.

On 14 February a meeting took place in the Prozhektornyy plant Palace of Culture between voters of the capital's Perovskiy Electoral Okrug and Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy for this okrug.

The meeting was opened by I.N. Samokhin, first secretary of Perovskiy Party Raykom.

With great enthusiasm those assembled elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

V.V. Grishin, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, delivered a speech. Wholeheartedly thanking the voters for their trust, he said that he would continue to give all his efforts to the Communist Party cause.

The elections to the country's Supreme Soviet, the candidate deputy said, which are being held for the first time under the new USSR Constitution, will be a major event in our people's life and will serve the cause of insuring the further cohesion of Soviet society and developing socialist democracy and will promote the successful solution of the tasks of communist building.

Preparation for the elections has engendered a new upsurge of political and labor activeness among Soviet people aimed at the successful solution of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Nationwide discussion of the most important questions of our life is underway at election meetings, and comments and suggestions are being voiced aimed at further improving the work of state, economic and social organizations. During the election campaign the people's close cohesion around the party is being manifested with new force, as is the working people's undivided support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that loyal Leninist and outstanding politician and statesman.

With great enthusiasm the workers, kolkhoz members and engineering and technical workers and employees--all the country's voters--named Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as their first USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy. This graphically manifested the masses' high assessment of his tireless activity for the sake of communism and peace, our country's further allround development and the improvement of the people's welfare. The Muscovites welcomed with a sense of pride and joy Leonid Ilich's consent to be nominated to the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow for the Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug.

The CPSU is approaching the scheduled elections for the country's supreme organ of state power as a close bloc with nonparty people embodying the indestructible unity of the party and people. This unity is the source of all our achievements and the guarantee of the complete triumph of communism.

The CPSU Central Committee has adopted an election appeal to all USSR voters and citizens setting out the party's political platform, defining the prospects for Soviet society's further development and reflecting the basic results of the country's development over the past 4 years. The AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee have addressed appeals to the voters.

Then V.V. Grishin described the basic results of the country's development reflected in the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all USSR voters and citizens and cited the main indicators relating to fulfillment of the economic and social tasks outlined by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and party Central Committee plenums.

The interests of the people are the main factor in the CPSU's activity. The basis of its election program is concern for the fullest satisfaction of the Soviet people's growing material and cultural requirements. The CPSU sees its task in fully implementing the potential of developed socialism and urges all Soviet people to take an active part in the struggle for the effective utilization of society's economic, scientific-technical and spiritual potential and constantly to increase their contribution to the new flourishing of our motherland and its victorious advance to communism.

The further improvement of social production efficiency and work quality and the steady upsurge of all sectors of the national economy have been and remain the main lines of the party's economic strategy.

Having devoted considerable attention to the questions of our society's sociopolitical development, the speaker noted that its moral and political unity is steadily strengthening; the party's Leninist nationalities policy, based on the ideas of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, is being implemented consistently in the country and the process of rapprochement among all classes and social groups is continuing.

Actual examples show the full significance for working people of socialist democracy, which insures the true power of the people and social justice. Its advantages over the false and hypocritical democracy of the exploiting system are indisputable. "...As long as ownership remains with the capitalists," V.I. Lenin wrote, "any democracy will be only a hypocritically concealed bourgeois dictatorship."

The party believes its duty to be to continue by every means to enhance the activeness of soviets, trade unions, Komsomol and all mass organizations and labor collectives, to develop criticism and self-criticism, to consider public opinion attentively, to treat the working people's needs and requests with tact and to reinforce discipline, legality and law and order everywhere. For Soviet people rights are inseparable from duties, freedom from civic responsibility and personal from public interests.

The candidate deputy dwelt also on questions of the international situation and the CPSU's and Soviet state's foreign policy. Peace is an essential condition for implementing the party's program aims. Coming to the elections, he said, the CPSU is again stating its unswerving determination to do everything necessary to insure peaceful conditions for communist building. The Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy stems from the very essence of our socialist state.

The party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government are persistently and successfully implementing the peace program advanced by the 24th CPSU Congress and the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence approved by the 25th CPSU Congress, and they are strengthening friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries and proletarian solidarity with the working people of the whole world, giving fraternal aid to oppressed peoples and vigilantly following the intrigues of the imperialists and their accomplices. All this insures a steady change in the balance of forces in the international arena in socialism's favor.

But the forces of imperialism and reaction still present a serious danger. They possess a powerful economic and military potential and means of exerting ideological influence on the masses and they make active use of them for conducting anticommunist, anti-Soviet propaganda and building up armaments. Great harm is done to the cause of socialism and the people's anti-imperialist struggle by the adventurist, aggressive policy of the Beijing leaders--a policy imbued with the spirit of nationalism and aimed at splitting the international communist movement and the socialist community. In their shameless anti-Sovietism they merge closely with the most reactionary imperialist circles.

In the period between the last and the present elections our party and state have waged and continue to wage a persistent struggle against attempts to exacerbate the international situation and turn back history to the cold war.

Urging our country's citizens to vote unanimously in the forthcoming USSR Supreme Soviet elections for the candidates of the bloc of communists and nonparty people and to display loyalty to the cause of October and the cause of the party, the CPSU affirms that the Communist Party will always serve the people selflessly and struggle tirelessly for the happiness of the Soviet people, the prosperity of the beloved homeland and peace and communism.

The CPSU Central Committee message has been greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by Moscow working people. Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are affirming their wholehearted support and complete approval of our party's domestic and foreign policy and its election platform and their sincere aspiration to make a fitting labor contribution to the implementation of communist building plans. The Soviet people are well aware that words never diverge from deeds in our party. There is no doubt that the program of further all-round development of Soviet society with which the party is marching to meet the elections will be fulfilled.

The speaker dwelled in detail on the results of the capital's socioeconomic development in recent years. He noted that Muscovites have made a substantial contribution to communist building successes of the capital's working people fulfilled the 9th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and are meeting the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule.

Their labor is rated highly by the motherland. Every year Moscow is awarded challenge red banners for successes in the all-union socialist competition. The capital has again been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for 1978 results. Baumanskiy and Perovskiy rayons, as well as 95 enterprises and organizations in the city, have also been awarded banners. V.V. Grishin voiced deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government for their high appraisal of the Muscovites' contribution in fulfilling the plans for our country's socioeconomic development.

Since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections the volume of industrial production at Moscow enterprises has increased by 29.6 percent. Those sectors which determine scientific and technical progress developed at preferential rates here.

Great successes were also achieved in 1978 in fulfilling the economic and social development plan. The volume of industrial production increased 4 percent as against the planned 2.3 percent, and labor productivity increased 3.5 percent as against the planned 1.8 percent. /As in previous years the output sales plan and the labor productivity plan were fulfilled by all the city's enterprises./ Active work is being done to improve production quality. /Since the start of the present 5-year plan alone the production of items in the highest quality category has doubled. The development of Moscow's industry is taking place on the basis of the modernization and technical reequipping of enterprises and the introduction of new production methods./

The speaker described the results with which the transport and communications workers and scientific establishment and organization personnel are approaching the elections and paid great attention to the fulfillment of the extensive program of construction work. Since the last elections capital investments in the city's economy have amounted to about R15 billion. /Industrial-production premises with a floor area of 4.4 million square meters have been commissioned. Dwellings with a total floor area of 24 million square meters, schools with places for 105,000 pupils and children's preschool establishments with 78,000 places have been built and 40 hospital buildings with accommodation for 9,600 patients and 74 polyclinics have been commissioned. The construction workers have built many unique installations./

Some 78 large-scale installations alone are being built and modernized in time for the 1980 Olympic Games, and the first of these have already been commissioned.

Speaking of the further development of the sphere of services for the population in the capital, the candidate deputy cited the following figures: Over the 1974-1978 period 1,470 new stores, cafes, restaurants and dining rooms have been opened here. /The volume of consumer services has increased 18 percent in per capita terms over this period and more than 100 new types of services have been introduced./

Much work has been done on expanding the network of establishments providing treatment, prophylactic and sanitary services, and also on improving the medical services for the population.

Constant attention is devoted to the protection of the environment. /Over the 4-year period R234 million has been spent on building sewage purification installations and other installations that protect the environment. More than 99 percent of sewage is now purified and more than 1,900 dust removing and gas-scrubber installations with a total capacity of 18 million cubic meters per hour have been built or modernized at industrial enterprises. All this has been accompanied by a significant improvement in the city's environment./

Summing up the results of the capital's socioeconomic development over the last 4 years V.V. Grishin observed that considerable progress has been achieved in all sectors and an important step forward has been taken in the matter of transforming Moscow into a model communist city. At the same time, he said, there are shortcomings in the development of the capital's economy. Not everywhere in industry is productive capital being used rationally, and certain enterprises are not working smoothly. At a number of plants and factories questions of modernization and of the technical reequipping of the production process are being poorly resolved. Transportation facilities are not being utilized efficiently enough. In construction work labor productivity is increasing only slowly and effort and money is being spread too thinly. There is a great deal of uncompleted work, and there are many unutilized reserves in other sectors of the economy too. It is essential to eliminate all these shortcomings.

/The speaker stressed that the main task now is to successfully fulfill the 1979 plan and to complete the 10th 5-Year Plan. Much remains to be done to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) plenum. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to struggle even more actively to enhance production efficiency and work quality in all elements of the economy. The entire organizational and educational work of the gorkom is subordinated to the implementation of these tasks./

Having given the electors an account of the work program in industry, transport, construction and various spheres of municipal services in the remaining years of the 5-year plan, the candidate deputy stressed that, in accordance with the decisions of the recent 23th gorkom conference, the efforts of the party organizations and labor collectives of the capital will be focussed on solving key problems of Moscow's socioeconomic development. These are, above all: The constant growth of labor productivity, the introduction of scientific achievements, new equipment and new production methods; the improved use of fixed production capital, and the prompt commissioning and assimilation of new capacities.

Within the established deadlines it is necessary to carry out the modernization and technical reequipping of enterprises, to reduce the prime cost of products and work processes, to enhance the quality of products and work, to implement a very strict policy of economizing and manpower, financial, raw material, fuel and energy resources and to strengthen discipline and organization in every way.

Much still remains to be done to further improve Muscovites' living conditions, improve all forms of service, to insure the fuller satisfaction of the demand for consumer goods and to improve the work of public health, education and cultural establishments.

The Muscovites' socialist pledges provide for the completion of the annual production sales plan by 26 December and of the construction and installation work plan by 28 December, and they envisage insuring a considerable reduction in the labor-intensiveness and prime cost of output and obtaining tens of millions of rubles in above-plan profits. Despite certain difficulties, the January plan for industrial production was fulfilled by 100.7 percent and the labor productivity growth plan was fulfilled by 101.2 percent. Workers in transport, communications, construction and other sectors fulfilled the set targets. The plans for each month must continue to be fulfilled and qualitative indicators steadily improved.

Considerable space in the speech was occupied by questions of the ideological-educational and ideological work of the capital's party organizations in labor collectives and at the inhabitants' places of residence. The CPSU Central Committee address, the speaker observed, stresses the importance of the fact that each Soviet citizen must develop in himself communist conviction, an active life stance and the readiness, will and ability to build communism. The entire ideological-educational work of Moscow's party organizations serves the attainment of these objectives.

Describing this work in detail, V.V. Grishin stressed that the capital's communists are faced with crucial and multiform tasks in implementing the party's social program.. The tremendous political significance of this work is determined by the fact that Moscow--the capital of the Soviet state--epitomizes the essence of the Soviet way of life and of the communist transformations which are being implemented by our people under the CPSU's leadership.

The formation of communist conviction requires the close unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education taking into account the distinctive features of various groups of working people. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reports and speeches, and his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands," "Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work," "Concerning the Foreign Policy of the CPSU and Soviet State," "The World of Socialism--the Triumph of Great Ideas" and others are actively promoting the intensification of the party organizations' ideological activity.

A very important criterion of the effectiveness of ideological education is people's labor activity. The duty to work honestly and conscientiously is a fundamental law of our life and an indispensable condition for the well-being of each Soviet family and of each Soviet individual.

It can definitely be said that our successes and, consequently, the standard of well-being would be higher if each worker were to do everything required of him at his post, and if everything possible and necessary were done for efficient and well-coordinated work. Of course, actual working conditions and measures to improve planning, management and labor orgainization and to improve the system of material and moral incentives must promote this.

At the same time it is essential to perform systematic ideological-political work to nurture an honest and creative attitude toward labor and to create the kind of atmosphere whereby every manifestation of a negligent attitude to duty is resolutely rebuffed. Every labor collective there must have an atmosphere of intolerance to any violations of public order, thefts of public property, shirking, drunkenness and indiscipline. The enhancement of discipline and responsibility is a major reserve for augmenting public wealth.

Questions of ideological and moral education are acquiring special significance in the contemporary situation and under conditions of the exacerbation of the class struggle in the world arena. Bourgeois ideologists are making use of increasingly refined forms of influencing the awareness of Soviet people, including, of course, Muscovites, and are seeking out various kinds of renegades and morally degraded people. Enormous efforts are being made to undermine patriotic feelings, communist conviction and collectivism and to countervail our moral and ethical values with bourgeois individualism, a private-ownership mentality, money-grubbing, skepticism and indifference to public affairs.

It is clear that the intrigues of our ideological opponents are doomed to failure. However, the intensification of these intrigues requires that all party and public organizations, and the ideological aktiv constantly enhance the effectivness of communist education and study these questions comprehensively each day. Irreconcilability toward bourgeois ideology and morality must be nurtured more actively in the working people and especially among the young, and the ability to discern the fraudulence of imperialist propaganda must be more actively developed.

One of the most important conditions for insuring the effectiveness of political education measures is to create in the city and in all its cells a good atmosphere and better working, studying and living conditions for its residents. The entire range of Muscovites' working conditions has been improved considerably as a result of the planned improvement of the capital's production and economic potential. This is being assisted by the implementation of plans for the social development of labor collectives, which the overwhelming majority of the city's enterprises and organizations have. It is necessary to satisfy as fully and as well as possible people's requirements and needs connected with their housing, daily life, leisure and education. A comprehensive program of measures aimed at comprehensively making women's work easier both in production and in the home is now being implemented on a city scale. Much has been done to insure more favorable conditions for bringing up children and for maternity protection.

It was pointed out in the speech that, for all the importance of the material side of life, it does not exhaust all the factors influencing people's frame of mind and attitude. The creation of an atmosphere of benevolence, comradely assistance, mutual respect and attention toward people in all cells of our society occupies a large place in molding the Soviet way of life. These problems have been elaborated profoundly and comprehensively in a number of CPSU Central Committee resolutions and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and speeches and are clearly reflected in his books. [paragraph continues]

All of Leonid Ilich's activity is a splendid example of a humane and solicitous attitude toward people. He plays a tremendous role in creating a constructive, creative atmosphere in the party and the country in which all people work calmly and feel confidence and optimism. Our party's program thesis "all in man's name, for man's good" has found consistent expression in the USSR's new constitution.

These trends manifest themselves in full in the life of the capital. Having described what has been and is being done to better meet the working people's needs and requirements, the speaker pointed out that there are still shortcomings here. Some of them are the results of objective causes: In certain spheres of life the requirements are still greater than the potential. But there are others resulting from subjective factors: Bad organization, low exactingness toward cadres, indiscipline, laxity, lack of constant control, shortcomings in educating people, a low level of culture among a section of workers, and violations of the principles of socialist democracy.

The elimination of existing shortcomings must be an object of constant concern to party organization, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and the broadest public. This is in inalienable part of the work to turn Moscow into a model communist city.

The party teaches us a comprehensive approach to resolving problems. Of course, the chief thing is actively to create the material and technical base insuring the increasingly full satisfaction of people's healthy, sensible requirements. It is important here to concentrate efforts on the most backward sectors, where the discrepancy between Muscovites' requirements and the potential for satisfying them is most noticeable. People frequently take a long time to resolve the simplest questions of everyday life not because the potential for this does not exist but because of indifference, callousness and indiscipline on the part of individual workers, red tape and irresponsibility.

In all spheres of life in the capital it is necessary to insure a sensitive and attentive attitude toward people and their requirements and needs. For this it is necessary everywhere to step up control over the examination of working people's requests and applications, strictly observe prescribed times and struggle against red tape and insensitivity. It is important for workers at any level to seek to resolve questions fully when considering them, without shifting responsibility on to others. Convenient receiving hours should be established for working people in all establishments so that they do not have to take time off work to settle their affairs. This also applies to consumer services. Leaders of establishments and organizations are obliged to insure personal control over the way in which their workers greet people and talk with them, to teach cadres this and to take measures against those who display inattention, rudeness and lack of tact toward people and who avoid resolving questions.

Special attention should be devoted to improving control and verification of execution--an inalienable part of the organization of any matter.

Speaking of the development of Perovskiy Rayon, the speaker pointed out that many positive changes have occurred there since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The material and technical base of industrial, construction and transport enterprises has been considerably strengthened, and the working and living conditions of workers and employees have improved. All labor collectives are successfully fulfilling their state plans. Two enterprises have been designated model enterprises: The Proshektornyy plant and the Moscow-Sortirovochnnaya locomotive depot.

The award of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner to Perovskiy Rayon for its results in the all-union socialist competition for 1978 is a great and deserved success making it possible to set a hard but realistic task--that of making the rayon a model rayon.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin said: During the election campaign the party is urging all the Soviet people to intensify the struggle for our motherland's further prosperity and for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The Moscow city party organization, which is the party's proven forward detachment and the Central Committee's reliable mainstay, will make every effort to rally the masses and to mobilize them for the struggle to fulfill the imposing tasks of communist building.

Shcherbitskiy in Kiev

AU211240 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Feb 79 pp 1-2 AU

[Electoral speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 15 February meeting with his Kiev Leninskiy constituency voters]

[Text] Respected comrades: Allow me first of all to express sincere gratitude to all the workers, engineers, scientific-technical and creative intelligentsia, employees, students, all the collectives of enterprises and institutions who have shown their great confidence in me, having nominated me candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. (applause)

At these times one can see clearly what a great privilege and responsibility it is to be a deputy to the supreme organ of our state's power and to represent the inhabitants of Kiev in the country's Supreme Soviet.

The comrades who took the floor today spoke very warmly about our Leninist party and the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and personally Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and head of our state. In the history of mankind there has never been, nor is there, any political force more prestigious or influential than the Communist Party founded by Lenin. There has never been, nor is there unity stronger and more inviolable than our party's unity with the people. (prolonged applause)

And it is only natural that all the candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty members regard the confidence shown in them by the voters primarily as a manifestation of unanimous support for the policy pursued by our party which, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out, is the teacher, guide and leader of all working people.

Further striking evidence of the nationwide approval and support for the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy lies in the fact that all Soviet people have nominated the faithful continuer of great Lenin's cause and passionate fighter for peace and happiness of peoples, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and other party and state leaders, as their first candidate deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet. (stormy applause)

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's outstanding contribution in drafting and pursuing our party's policy, in creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory, the constant solicitude for the people's prosperity, and constant titanic activity aimed at strengthening universal peace--all this has won for Leonid Ilich general acknowledgement and deep respect, is steadily raising the international prestige of the CPSU and the Soviet state. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, the Soviet people have received the CPSU Central Committee's appeal to all voters and USSR citizens with patriotic pride in the great achievements accomplished by our people under the guidance of the Leninist party. [paragraph continues]

This highly important political document is permeated with the party's constant solicitude for our fatherland's further prosperity, for strengthening peace, cooperation and the security of peoples, and it reveals with new vigor the genuinely humanist nature and democracy of the society of developed socialism.

The USSR Supreme Soviet elections will undoubtedly prove to be a powerful stimulus for further developing socialist democracy and consolidating the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty members, new evidence of the growing, leading and directing role of the Communist Party in the Soviet people's creative activity. (applause)

Comrades, the period since the last elections was filled with events of great political importance.

The historic 25th CPSU Congress was held to determine the strategy of communist construction for many years ahead.

All progressive mankind commemorated an outstanding event--the 60th Great October anniversary.

The country's new fundamental law--the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of union and autonomous republics--was adopted.

Striking proof of the triumphant Leninist nationality policy pursued by the CPSU, of fraternal friendship and unity among our country's peoples was provided by the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Ukrainian SSR and the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia.

In the period since the last elections, the economy reached a new level both in quantity and quality, the country's scientific-technical and defense potential strengthened, and the people's material and cultural living standards improved. Each Soviet citizen can see how much has been done in that relatively short period to improve the prosperity of each family and to strengthen our beloved fatherland's potential.

The struggle to accomplish the tasks set by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses constituted the bulk of all our work since the last Supreme Soviet elections. In considering the path covered and assessing the achievements in that period, we have every reason to say that the Leninist party's word is not at variance with deeds--the party-outlined socio-economic program and foreign policy are being successfully pursued. (prolonged applause)

As noted in the CPSU Central Committee appeal, our people have attained significant successes in developing productive forces. In the period between the elections the country's industrial production has increased 40 percent compared with the preceding 5-year period. Increased labor productivity accounted for 80 percent of that increase. Important measures have been taken to turn agriculture into a highly developed economic sector. The rate and extent of applying scientific-technical achievements in production have increased.

The party's social program is being successfully implemented. Since the last elections, per-capita real income in the country has increased 20 percent. The average wages and salaries of workers and employees have gone up 19 percent and labor payments to kolkhoz peasants 26 percent. Pension insurance has improved, and allowances from communal consumption funds have increased.

In a word, many things in our people's lives have changed for the better.

Our republic's national economy has also been developing at a good and stable rate. In the years between the elections the national income has increased by one-fifth, the general volume of industrial production by more than one-third and labor productivity by more than one-fifth. The manufacture of consumer goods has increased significantly and their quality has improved.

Compared with 1973, the volume of capital investments has increased 20 percent. Some 190 major enterprises have been built. Large industrial projects have been added to the republic's industrial sector, such as the first stage of the Chernobyl atomic power station, the Stakhanov and the Velikomostovskaya No 10 mines, blast furnace No 9 and a light-section rolling mill at the Krivoy Rog steel plant, an oxygen converter shop at the Azov steel plant and others. Europe's largest GRESes, in Zaporozhye and Uglegorsk, have reached their full capacities, the unique Ilichevsk-Varna ferry complex, the Odessa port plant, the Lutsk melange and the Makeyevka cotton spinning mills, the Poltava and the Lvov sugar refineries and other enterprises and facilities have been put into operation.

In the past 5 years, the republic's average annual agricultural production, compared with the preceding 5-year period, increased by R3 billion, or 12 percent, and totaled R30 billion last year. Despite the damage caused to the branch by the 1974 drought, stockbreeding production increased 15 percent. The overall yields of grain increased in that period by 6 million tons, or more than 15 percent.

Significant changes for the better have taken place in all branches of the republic's national economy. A great deal has been done, comrades, indeed. Our republic's achievements result from the selfless toil performed by the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, from the purposeful work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The Soviet Ukraine's achievements have been possible because of the constant and comprehensive assistance on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the close cooperation, and friendship and unity among all peoples of our great fatherland--the USSR. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, the contribution made by the working people of the Soviet Ukraine's capital city to the development of the republic's economic potential, science and culture is great. Since the beginning of the current 5-year period Kiev enterprises have increased their industrial production 21 percent, and productivity 15 percent. The value of goods marketed in excess of the plan has totaled R282 million.

Great qualitative changes are taking place in the city's industry. Some 84 production associations have been set up, and they account for more than half of the total volume of production. Many enterprises have been modernized, hundreds of shops and sections have been comprehensively mechanized and automated.

The number of projects put into operation in recent years includes the powerful heat and power plant No 5, the unique Moskovskiy bridge, new subway stations, the domestic appliances repair plant, the Rusanovskiy service house, two department stores and a number of other facilities.

As the recent city party conference noted, Kiev scientists have done a great deal to strengthen science-production links. Since the beginning of the current 5-year period alone, the adoption of papers supplied by Kiev scientific collectives in production has produced an economic effect exceeding R1.5 billion.

The creative intelligentsia of the republic's capital city has enriched Soviet socialist culture with new literary and artistic works.

The successful implementation of the social program on the basis of the dynamic development of productive forces and building up the country's national wealth can also be convincingly illustrated with many examples from the lives of Kiev inhabitants, with concrete figures and facts. The wages and salaries of workers and employees averaged R169 last year, or 17.8 percent more than in 1973. It is only natural that the growing real incomes result in the steady growth of commodity turnover which increased nearly 30 percent.

Positive changes are taking place in the structure of consumption. The purchases of durable goods, in particular, tend to grow. For example, in 1973 Kiev inhabitants purchased about 6,000 passenger automobiles, and in 1978 more than 18,000. Color television receivers were then bought by few city dwellers, and last year the number of sets sold exceeded 25,000. In the 5 years, the sales of washing machines, recorders, furniture and other commodities, as well as the volume of consumer services, have significantly increased.

In the period since the last election, 134,000 square meters of housing space have been built in Kiev, and this is tantmount to a city with a population of 500,000.

Further development was given to health services. Some 20 new hospital buildings with more than 5,000 beds and 18 polyclinics have been put into service.

To better meet the cultural needs of Kiev inhabitants, 63 public libraries, 13 music and 3 art schools, and 4 movie theaters have opened. A decision has been adopted to open in the city a youth theater, variety and a screen actors' [kinoaktera] theaters and a hall for organ music, and also to build on the Dnepr left bank edifices for a young-audience theater and a drama theater.

All this, comrades, confirms once again that the solicitude for improving the Soviet people's prosperity and for satisfying their spiritual needs is the main topic in the policy pursued by our party and state. And this policy is being implemented steadily, constantly and successfully. (applause)

In this connection I would like to touch upon another important issue that concerns me directly as a deputy. As you will remember, at meetings held 5 years ago with candidate deputies it was rightfully noted that the number of kindergartens and nursery schools in Kiev was insufficient. The picture, one can say, has now radically changed. Since the elections, 149 preschool establishments for more than 39,000 children have been built. The city party conference has set an important task: to meet Kiev's needs in children's preschool establishments before the end of the 5-year period. To accomplish this task is a matter for Kiev's inhabitants.

In the past 5 years, 28 new schools for 38,000 pupils and 7 interschool educational and production combines have been put into service, and 53 labor-and-recreation camps have been built for upper graders from funds supplied by enterprises. Quite recently, by the end of last year, young Kiev inhabitants received a remarkable gift: The new premises of the state republic-level children's library named after the Leninist Komsomol. Production collectives contributed a great deal to building and equipping it.

The construction of the republic-level children's medical assistance center, ranking among the country's largest, should be completed this year. More than 100,000 children and mothers are already receiving advice and the necessary aid there every year.

All this, comrades, convincingly shows how one of the most human objectives, the protection of motherhood and children, is being attained in our socialist society, and how the Communist Party and the Soviet state are pursuing their constant line aimed at increasing solicitude for the younger generation.

However, in capitalist countries that pride themselves on their wealth and civilization children are frequently the most deprived segment of society.

As you know, the UN General Assembly has proclaimed 1979 International Children's Year. The world's progressive public seeks to draw attention to the disastrous situation of children in many capitalist countries, to childhood wasted in slums, under the constant threat of hunger, disease and violence. However, the world of capital is as indifferent to the destinies of the younger generation as ever. The world of socialism alone sets an example of genuine concern for the health of children, for their education and harmonious development. It does this by putting into effect the most noble Leninist principle: All the best is for children, and we justifiably take pride in this achievement of our Soviet way of life! (prolonged applause)

Comrades, while assessing the achievements at their true value, the party teaches us to take the long-range view, to concentrate attention on bottlenecks and on the need to make fuller use of reserves.

The CPSU Central Committee in its appeal to all voters and USSR citizens notes in particular the need to increase productivity, to more fully meet the country's growing demand for metal, fuel and farm produce, to improve capital construction and transport operations, to tighten plan, technological and labor discipline and to be frugal everywhere.

Unfortunately, in this field we are still not doing as well as we would like. There are unaccomplished tasks, quite a few shortcomings and ommissions. We are aware of them and are persistently working to accomplish these tasks. Party, soviet and economic organizations focus their main attention on implementing the state plans and socialist pledges, accomplishing responsible tasks set by the July and November 1978 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, because everyone should be aware that further improvements in our people's lives and the increased people's prosperity are primarily based on a strong and constantly developing economy.

This year's national economic plan calls for an increase in the republic's national income of 4.2 percent and in the volume of industrial production of 5.2 percent. These indexes exceed the increase achieved last year.

We must further increase grain output and significantly speed up the pace of stockbreeding development.

In connection with the growing scope of capital investments--capital investments in the republic will total in the current year R18.4 billion--it is particularly important to raise their effectiveness, to improve construction organization and quality.

Consistent measures will be taken to improve the people's prosperity. It is planned to build in the republic 360,000 new dwellings, and this will make it possible to improve housing conditions for 1.6 million persons. A large-scale program for socioeconomic development has also been outlined for Kiev. It has been highlighted in detail in the local press, and certainly there is no need to repeat it.

In a word, the work ahead is great and pains must be taken.

The November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the December 1978 Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum and the recent party conferences pointed out that the increased effectiveness of communal production and improved quality of work were and are a decisive condition for accomplishing the tasks set by the party. The thorough and most complete utilization of the intensive factors of economic development should be regarded as a matter of paramount importance. This implies an orientation toward the final results or production, a search for the most effective and economical ways to attain them, the concentration of scientific forces on the key sectors of national economic development, further improvements in management methods, and fostering good organization and cooperation in work at every level.

In the final analysis, the success of all our plans will be determined by the peoples' attitude on the issue, by their labor, creative initiative, and by the organization of socialist competition. Let us take, for example, such a remarkable initiative as "to eliminate laggards in work." There are now in the Ukraine 40 cities and 386 rayons without any enterprises falling short of the plans. At the same time in a number of oblasts, cities and rayons there are still quite a few labor collectives failing to cope with the state targets. Unfortunately, they also occur in Kiev, including Leninskiy, Pecherskiy and Radyanskiy city districts.

The number of workers falling short of their shift targets is decreasing in the city too slowly. Certainly, it is difficult to find any objective causes for such a state of affairs, because frontranking production workers and innovators work under the same conditions. Yet the experience of the latter and of the best enterprises in the city and in other republics is still being disseminated poorly.

The newspaper PRAVDA in its correspondence "how long should the shaving curl?" wrote recently about different attitudes taken toward the adoption of new and progressive elements in production at the Kiev precision electric tools and Red excavator production associations. Naturally enough, different attitudes produce different results.

I would like to touch upon the important question of the unity of our citizens' rights and duties, and to emphasize primarily the need for everyone to carry out his duties in an irreproachable manner, be he a worker or a leader, an employee or a student. [paragraph continues]

Certainly, all are aware that increasing labor productivity, the quality of work, progress in our society and its national wealth to a significant extent depend on this.

The role of the labor collective is invaluable in creating such an attitude. The interesting and various methods of educational work and comprehensive application of its various forms, most certainly, produce good results. There are in Kiev quite a few remarkable collectives where one can learn a great deal in this respect. Their number include the arsenal, the Korolev, the Artem and the Kiev associations, the central department store, the Darnitsa silk combine and others. Modern organization of labor, well organized socialist competitions, high production discipline, the atmosphere of strictness and mutual assistance--these are the features inherent in the conditions and in the entire moral climate in those collectives. And as a result, the tasks are being accomplished successfully and, what is highly important, a new man is emerging and his communist consciousness and lofty moral principles are taking shape.

Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. In my opinion there is a great deal to be done in this respect by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The role of enterprise, shop and section leaders, and of foremen whom all of us deeply respect and value for their work is particularly important in this respect. It is also highly important for every engineer, technician, every specialist in farming and in other branches to go deeply into and to creatively deal with production tasks and to show his useful initiative.

The CPSU and its Central Committee pay much heed to work among cadres, to improvements in the style of activity in state, economic organs and public organizations. A republic-level conference was held recently to examine problems concerning the creative development of the Leninist principles of cadre policy in L.I. Brezhnev's works "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Land." It is highly important that the valuable advice and instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works be applied broadly in practical work.

The republic's party organizations seek to insure a comprehensive attitude in all sectors of ideological work, to improve patriotic and internationalist education and to shape each man's active position in life.

All of us are glad that the election campaign is taking place in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. At meetings and gatherings, in letters and cables addressed to party and state organs the Communists and nonparty members, trade unionists, Komsomols and youth unanimously support the CPSU Central Committee, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee appeals, declare their ardent striving to redouble our fatherland's potential and assure their own Leninist party of their boundless devotion to the great ideals of communism. (stormy applause)

The republic's working people have with great enthusiasm welcomed the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee on the results of all-union competitions to improve production effectiveness and work quality, and to successfully fulfill the 1978 plan. As it was noted here, in these competitions the Ukrainian SSR, nine oblasts, Kiev city and 57 other cities and rayons, as well as many collectives in the republic were declared winners and were awarded Challenge Red Banners. (applause)

In response to such a high appraisal of the results of their work, the Soviet Ukraine's working people will undoubtedly work even more persistently to accomplish the tasks set for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole, will do their utmost to fulfill the high socialist pledges. (applause)

Comrades, all of you are aware how much our party has done in recent years to further develop and improve socialist democracy.

The putting into effect of the clauses of the USSR Constitution and of the constitutions of union and autonomous republics fruitfully contributes toward improving production and social relations in our society, insures authentically democratic rights and freedoms for Soviet citizens; it has invigorated the activity and consolidated the prestige of the soviets of people's deputies and has increased their responsibility in concluding tasks for state, economic and cultural life.

Highly important in this respect was the fact that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, was elected USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. All Soviet people unanimously endorsed this election. (applause)

It is to be pointed out that the composition of candidate deputies to the country's supreme organ of power strikingly attests to the profound democracy of our electoral system. Thus, out of the 176 candidates registered for our republic, more than half are workers and kolkhoz peasants, direct creators of material values; about one-third of them are women; one-seventh are people under 30 years of age, and one-fourth are nonparty members.

All deputies--from the Supreme Soviet to the village soviets--are plenipotentiary representatives of the people in state power organs. At the same time they are spokesmen of general state interests on the spot. The deputy's strength and authority lie in his selflessness, irreproachable work, in his constant close relations with the people and the voters, in the sensitive and attentive treatment of people along with their needs and concerns.

To a significant extent, this authority depends on how the deputy carries out the voters' orders. During the 1974 electoral campaign the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies from our republic alone received almost 1,500 orders. In line with the voters' orders, a great deal has been done in construction, a number of industrial enterprises have been technically reequipped, the material-technical basis of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been consolidated, hundreds of facilities for sociocultural and consumer services have been built, and inhabited localities have been improved. With the active participation of deputies, a great deal has been done, for example, in Kiev to improve services for the working people. In particular, new streetcar routes have been built in Obolon and Nikolskaya Borshchagovka; a consumer service complex has been built in Komsomolskiy district.

Nonetheless, comrades, there are also quite a few unsolved problems. In order to settle them in time and well both in production and in the sphere of services, not only the appropriate leading organs, but also all citizens must persistently engage in them. For this reason we must take constant pains to invigorate in this respect all public organizations, people's and workers control, must engage broader circles of voters themselves in eliminating shortcomings and in carrying out their orders. This is a good school for the social and political education of the working people.

Comrades, history is a wise teacher. It convincingly shows that socialism and peace are inseparable. Due to the vigorous and purposeful foreign political activity of our party and state, peace in the world has become safer. Historically the credit for the fact that guns have been silent in Europe for one-third of a century goes to our Leninist party and all the forces of socialism and peace. (prolonged applause)

Our country's international situation is now as stable as ever.

The fraternal socialist countries successfully cooperating within CEMA are developing dynamically. The effectiveness of CEMA has been confirmed by 30 years of experience. In that period the socialist community has redoubled its economic potential, having convincingly shown that it was the most dynamic force on earth. It suffices to indicate that in the fraternal countries the rates of increasing national income were three times as high as those in the capitalist world and those of increasing industrial production four times as high.

The political positions of world socialism have also stabilized, and its influence on the world political climate is growing. At the November 1978 conference of the Political Consultative Committee the fraternal parties and Warsaw Pact member states proved once again to be a powerful and effective factor of peace and stability in international relations. At the moment the process of detente remains a leading trend in international life.

At the same time one must not overlook the noticeable invigoration of reactionary imperialist forces trying to constrain socialism and to impede a radical improvement in the international climate. Imperialism is aggravating tension in Southeast Asia and the Middle East and is trying to strangle the national liberation movement in South Africa, Central America and other regions of the world.

In inflating the war psychosis, in instigating the arms race and in foreign political adventures, imperialist circles are obviously trying to find a way out of unsettled internal difficulties and contradictions. Inflation, growing unemployment, periodic economic recessions, crises in politics, culture, morality and the entire bourgeois way of life are shaking capitalism and irrefutably attesting to its historical doom.

The growing economic and political instability of capitalism results in the invigoration of its most reactionary circles and in their open support for fascist, revanchist and other reactionary regimes and forces. The ruling circles in NATO countries are directly responsible for creating hotbeds of dangerous tension in a number of regions all over the world and intensifying the arms race under the guise of the demagogic ballyhoo around an alleged Soviet "war menace."

The attempts by the most thick-headed imperialist circles to play the "Chinese card" and to profit by militant Chinese chauvinism represent a serious danger to the cause of peace. Nor must one overlook the fact that along with the Sino-American rapprochement there has been a stiffening anti-Sovietism in the Beijing leadership's policy. The Chinese leaders are bending over backwards to harness Washington in common anti-Soviet gear, to smear the policy of detente and to forge a united front against the Soviet Union.

It is characteristic that under the banner of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are now gathering revanchists, neonazis, all sorts of renegades and traitors, bourgeois nationalists, Zionists and all the most reactionary forces of the old world. All this confirms once again that anticommunism is not only the bitterest enemy of progress, but also the has-been of history, an ideological and political bankrupt. The widest circles of the world public and forces of the national liberation movement are deeply aware of this. And no matter how the enemies of peace and progress and latter-day warmongers are raging, world developments are now being determined not by them, but by the forces of socialism, peace and progress.

The invigoration of aggressive forces and of the hegemonist aspirations of imperialism constantly remind the Soviet people of the need to increase their political vigilance and to resolutely repel any hostile intrigues in good time. "...We keep vigilant and are compelled to strengthen our defenses," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "to protect the peaceful work of our peoples and to defend socialism.

"By their common efforts the Warsaw Pact countries have created and are maintaining such a defense potential that any imperialist attempt to make short work of socialism by military force is doomed to fail." (prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, our people are advancing toward the USSR Supreme Soviet elections in good spirits, with a feeling of justifiable satisfaction with the results of their work and inspired by the remarkable new prospects. On these days the most cordial words and the innermost thoughts of each Soviet person are turned toward our own Communist Party.

The party that insured the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The party under whose leadership our country has built a society of developed socialism.

The party that leads us along the correct Leninist path of communist construction. (stormy applause)

Monolithic unity between the party and people, among all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities in Soviet society serves as a foundation for our historical optimism, as a guarantee for the forthcoming victories of communism. (prolonged applause)

In ending my speech, I ask you to receive my most cordial gratitude for the great confidence shown in me.

Many thanks to my agent, Anatoliy Grigoryevich Pilipenko, and to all comrades who took the floor here. (appaluse)

Allow me to assure you, dear comrades, and all the voters that I shall exert all my energies and knowledges to carry out my duty before the party and people in an irreproachable manner and to justify your high confidence. (prolonged applause)

I wish all of you--and through you all Kiev inhabitants--good health and good luck, prosperity to each family and success in the work to turn the republic's capital city into a city of highly productive labor and high efficiency and a model of public order; I wish you new accomplishments for the benefit of our beloved motherland. (stormy prolonged applause)

Rashidov in Tashkent

LD221015 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Feb 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Apparent text of Sh.R. Rashidov speech at 5 February meeting with voters of Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug in Tashkent: "Triumph of the CPSU's Leninist Nationalities Policy"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades:

Allow me first of all to cordially and wholeheartedly thank you and all the working people of Tashkent's Oktyabrskiy, Kirovskiy and Sabir Rakhimovskiy rayons for nominating me as a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and for the kind words about our glorious Leninist party. It is an honorable task and, at the same time, a very crucial and complex task to be a deputy to the Soviet land's supreme organ of state power, a representative of the indissoluble bloc of Communists and nonparty members.

The confidence invested in me and the high honor accorded me are entirely due to our beloved Communist Party which I have served for 40 years. I regard this confidence as evidence of the indissoluble unity of the party and people and of undivided support for the party's foreign and domestic policy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet elections are an important event in the country's social and political life, a review of Soviet socialist democracy. The working people are sending to the soviets as their candidates the best and most prestigious sons and daughters of the people, the most worthy representatives of our multinational state. Soviet people have unanimously named among the first candidates to the country's supreme organ of state power the leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that outstanding present-day politician and statesman, faithful champion of the great Leninist cause and ardent fighter for peace and the people's happiness.

This is a reflection of Soviet people's ardent love for their beloved Communist Party. And this is natural. Our country's working people rightly associate all Soviet society's historic gains and the Soviet Union's lofty international authority and prestige with the Communist Party, created and nurtured by the great Lenin. The party's entire activity and all its world-historic experience are evidence of its dedication to serving the people. The great vigor of Lenin's intellect and the beating of Lenin's ardent heart are apparent in the party's affairs and its policy.

The upcoming USSR Supreme Soviet elections are an important and joyous occasion for celebration. By adopting new pledges in honor of the elections, Soviet people are reinterpreting and assessing the true value of the great advantages of the socialist system and the Soviet way of life. They are rallying their ranks even more closely around the CPSU.

At these elections the Communist Party is acting, as before, in close alliance with nonparty members. In our country the people and the party are united. This unity is the source of all our achievements, the guarantee of the complete triumph of communism.

The Leninist party comes to the elections with a deeply considered, scientifically substantiated program for communist creation and for strengthening universal peace. Its concrete embodiment was the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters. This political program--a program for further developing the Soviet economy, science and culture, improving the working people's well-being, strengthening peace, cooperation, security and the unity of the socialist community countries and rallying all present revolutionary and progressive forces--is wholly and totally in keeping with Soviet people's interests. It meets with the approval and gratitude of all peace-loving mankind.

There is no doubt that the upcoming elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet will be further convincing evidence that the people genuinely have full power, evidence of the indissoluble ideological and political unity of our society and Soviet people's cohesion around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The strength of our socialist democracy lies in the fact that Soviet people name their own envoys to the supreme organ of state power. The list of USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputies is graphic evidence of this. All 82 comrades nominated in our republic are representatives of the people. They include 43 leading industrial and agricultural production workers and innovators. Leaders and specialists in various national economic sectors, party and soviet workers have also been nominated. Some 17 of them are heroes of the Soviet Union or heroes of socialist labor, and 5 are Lenin and state prize winners.

It is almost 5 years since the last elections. During this period we have reached new social and spiritual heights and have made confident advances in all sectors of economic and cultural building. The years which have elapsed since the last elections have been filled with many remarkable events which have been a special inspiration to life throughout the country.

The historic 25th CPSU Congress was held in 1976. It determined the party and state's immediate tasks in domestic and foreign policy. The congress decisions took the masses by storm and they are now determining our whole life and are a militant action program and source of inspiration for Soviet people's practical work.

Events of worldwide historic importance included the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, which sealed in legislative terms a new historic advance in the history of the Soviet motherland--the building of a developed socialist society. They made their mark on the entire activity of party and state and on the work of all the country's social organizations and contributed to the further strengthening of our motherland's might, the growth of the working people's political and labor activity and their desire to successfully fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

The constitutions of the union and autonomous republics were elaborated and approved on the basis of the USSR Constitution. The implementation of the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics is exerting a fruitful influence on all aspects of economic and social relations, guarantees genuinely democratic rights and freedoms for Soviet citizens, has activated the process of improving the machinery of socialist people's power and the work of soviets and has markedly enhanced the responsibility of organs of power in the solution of questions relating to state, economic, and social and cultural life.

The election of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was a very important factor in improving the standard of the USSR Supreme Soviet's work.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums were notable milestones in the development of the country's national economy. They specified ways of developing the Soviet economy at an accelerated rate in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books, "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" were a combat weapon for the party and people in building communism and a source of invaluable experience in organizing and educating people and creating an atmosphere of general enthusiasm, tremendous purposefulness and inexhaustible faith in one's own strength.

Matching their deeds with the party's plans, [illegible] people's intelligentsia and all working people of our country are constantly seeking additional reserves for improving production efficiency and work quality and are striving for new successes in labor. In the 3 years since the congress our country has stormed new heights in economic, scientific and cultural development and in improving the people's well-being. During this period the national economy's fixed production capital has been expanded and updated. Goods worth R450 billion more than in the first 3 years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan have been produced. More than 700 large industrial enterprises have been constructed.

Tremendous changes are taking place in agriculture and its material and technical base is being strengthened. The amount of power available to agricultural production has increased by more than 25 percent. A record grain harvest of 235 million tons was obtained under last year's difficult weather conditions.

The successes in the development of economic building brought about major advances in the people's material and cultural living standard. Soviet people have begun to live better and are spiritually better off. The party's highly humane program slogan, "Everything for man, for the good of man," is being implemented.

In summing up what has been done it is possible to state boldly that our country has made substantial progress in all spheres of economic and social development. All that the Soviet people have accomplished instills firm confidence that the path along which the party is leading us is the correct Leninist path.

The working people of Uzbekistan have achieved substantial economic and cultural development successes in the harmonious and cohesive family of Soviet peoples. They are working in a shock manner, at full strength. In terms of very important industrial and agricultural production and capital construction indicators the republic has reached the level envisaged by the plan over the 3 years.

Industry is working steadily and dynamically, production efficiency is improving and labor productivity is increasing. This made it possible to fulfill the 3-year plan for increased production ahead of schedule and to market extra output worth R1.13 billion. The list of articles bearing the state seal of quality has grown considerably longer.

Our construction workers' successes are gratifying. In the course of the 5-year plan they have constructed more than 60 large industrial enterprises and assimilated capital investment worth over R14 billion. This is 39 percent more than in the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The party's agrarian policy and its course toward transforming agriculture into a highly developed and highly efficient economic sector are being successfully implemented. The comprehensive solution of questions concerning the development of agricultural production has made it possible to insure the accelerated improvement of all its sectors.

In 1976-1978, the republic's gross agricultural output increased by more than 25 percent compared with the corresponding period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. During this period 16.512 million tons of cotton were produced, as were 6.26 million tons of grain, 11.96 million tons of fruit and vegetables, 1.374 million tons of meat, 5.703 million tons of milk, 3.785 million eggs and 82,400 tons of cocoons.

These are fine, splendid results, comrades. They significantly exceed the plan indicators and we are legitimately proud of them.

The rural working people marked the third year of the 5-year plan with big successes. They successfully fulfilled their plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain, cocoons and fruit and vegetables. Positive changes are taking place in livestock-raising. Farmstead workers have increased the number of livestock and poultry and the procurement of meat, milk and eggs is proceeding at increasing preferential rates.

But the cotton growers are working particularly well, in a communist fashion. Last year was exceptionally difficult and treacherous for them. Throughout the growing and harvesting seasons it was as if nature was testing the farmers' character, their will and expertise. It was particularly tough for the cotton growers and machine operators in the fall, at the end of the harvest campaign, when it rained or snowed almost daily. During that anxious period, workers and employees, students and pupils and all the republic's working people, came to the aid of the farmers. In the mud, snow and rain they brought in the harvest bit by bit.

Now that the state plan has been successfully fulfilled and more than 5.5 million tons of Uzbek cotton have been safely laid in, the magnitude of the patriotic and international exploit of our cotton growers, machine operators, specialists and our glorious working class, citizens, students and pupils is clearly visible.

Permit me on behalf of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to express warm gratitude and cordial thanks to all who participate in this great cotton battle.

The years of the 5-year plan have been characterized by the consistent and steady implementation of the party's social program. The targets outlined for increasing the population's monetary incomes have been completely implemented. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan they increased by 21.5 percent. The average monthly wages of workers and employees have increased and kolkhoz members' earnings are rising rapidly. The volume of trade has increased by 40 percent, or R7 billion, compared with the corresponding period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Many schools, kindergartens and nursery schools, hospitals and over 16 million square meters of housing have been commissioned since the beginning of the 5-year plan. This means that 1.8 million people have improved their housing and everyday living conditions. Science, public education, public health and the entire sphere of social, cultural and consumer services have been further developed.

Our successes in economic and cultural building are the result of constant assistance, attention and concern on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government. These achievements are the result of heroic work by all the republic's working people, the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and young people, and of purposeful organizational and political activity by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs.

It is with a sense of special pride that we note today that the flourishing of the Uzbek SSR and our majestic accomplishments are the embodiment of the socialist way of life, the result of the indissoluble friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of all the fraternal peoples of the USSR and, above all, of our elder brother--the Great Russian people. This friendship is an invaluable asset, one of the supreme gains of socialism and of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

We will continue to constantly strengthen and cherish the sacred friendship, indissoluble unity and cohesion of the Soviet peoples--the source of the invincible force of the USSR--and will constantly increase our contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex.

The guarantee of new successes in the struggle for communism, peace and social progress lies in the monolithic unity of all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union, their cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and nationwide support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

Comrades! The heights reached by the republic serve as a sound basis for the solution of the more complex and crucial tasks facing us in 1979 and for further progress. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum orientated us toward this dynamic rise to new heights.

Responding in practical terms to its decisions, working people in industry, transport and communications and all working people in the republic have adopted increased pledges. In the fourth year of the 5-year plan we expect to increase industrial output by 8 percent, to sell R350 million of above-plan articles, and to obtain 75 percent of the increase in industrial output by raising labor productivity.

The republic's construction workers have a great deal to do. The overall volume of capital investment from all sources of finance will be almost R5 billion.

The agricultural workers will storm new heights. Agricultural production will increase by 4.6 percent. The cotton growers are fully resolved to provide the motherland with 5.7 million tons of "white gold." Some 2.5 million tons of grain will be produced, 5 million tons of fruit and vegetables, 315,000 tons of kenaf and 26,000 tons of cocoons. The amount of livestock will increase, as will its productivity.

In the fourth year of the 5-year plan important measures will be implemented for the further development of science and culture and the fuller satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the republic's working people.

Dear friends! Since I am addressing citizens of Tashkent I would like to talk specifically about our republic's capital. It is with heartfelt emotion that we note today the party's close attention to and constant concern for Tashkent. Its inhabitants and all working people in the republic will never forget our dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's sincere words at the April 1966 party economic aktiv meeting on the day of the first dreadful earthquake. Tashkent will rise again, Leonid Ilich said; it will be even more beautiful and you will resurrect it together with your brothers from all the country's republics.

In fact, the entire country stood beside the people of Tashkent, shared their grief and pulled its mighty weight. Thanks to the tremendous assistance from the party, government and all the fraternal peoples, Tashkent not only rose rapidly from the ruins but was essentially remade.

Today Tashkent is a city of the friendship and fraternity of all our country's nations and nationalities, a worker city, a creator city, city of lofty culture and advanced scientific and technical thought.

The republic capital's industrial potential increases every year, as does its contribution to the strengthening of our socialist state's economic might. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan industrial output increased by 24 percent. Tashkent's industry, implementing the slogan "No laggards at the workbench!", is successfully fulfilling lofty socialist pledges. The modernization and technical reequipping of enterprises is proceeding on a broad front.

Positive changes are taking place in capital construction. The Tashkent subway has become the pride of all the republic's working people as well as of the capital's inhabitants. The Tashkent construction workers have accumulated substantial experience in constructive unique buildings, high-rise apartment buildings with improved layout and decoration and a variety of facades.

Since the start of the 5-year plan R1.5 billion has been invested in municipal services and in the construction of social and cultural projects. During this period 2.3 million square meters of housing have been commissioned and preschool institutions for 13,000 children, many schools, hospitals, health centers and municipal, consumer and trade enterprises have been constructed.

In accordance with the voters' mandate a great deal of work has been done on the provision of amentities. The city's greenery has been refurbished, embankments have been decked out in granite and concrete, new avenues, squares and parks have been marked out, modern highways have been built, and underpasses and overpasses have been commissioned.

And all this has been done for you and by your skillful hands, dear comrades, the hands of true masters of their country. Permit me to congratulate you and all the people of Tashkent on your successes, to thank you for your courageous labor, valor and heroism and to wish you new accomplishments.

All that has been done delights each one of us. But more crucial targets lie ahead and bigger tasks must be solved. Industry and capital construction will be further developed. In the near future marvelous new structures, squares, palaces and parks will appear in Tashkent. The square of the peoples' friendship with its unique movie and concert hall will be completed by the opening of the 20th Ukzekistan CP congress. Before the end of the 5-year plan the buildings of the institutes of party history and the national economy, the tall Moskva hotel, the new televisions tower and the second phase of the subway will become operational. Tashkent will have the big A. Navoi library and the administrative buildings of the Uzbekistan Council of Trade Unions and the republic Komsomol Central Committee.

The 22d city party conference set the task of transforming Tashkent into a city of communist labor, model culture and social order. This task is of great political importance. It is a matter of honor for communists and all working people in the capital to solve it successfully.

The fourth year of the 5-year plan will see a marked improvement in the well-being of Tashkent's working people. Real per capita income will increase on the whole and trade services will be improved: There will be more food and industrial goods on the market. New department stores and public catering establishments will be built.

This year it is planned to sell 215,000 tons of potatoes, fruit and vegetables to the population of Tashkent. Some 33 kolkhozes and 35 sovkhozes have been specialized, and 43 meat and dairy complexes and 8 poultry farms are operating in order to supply the city's 2 million people with potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes. [paragraph continues]

A great deal will be done to insure the sale of fresh fruit and vegetables to the population throughout the year. Vegetable stores with a capacity of 8,000 tons will be constructed this year for this purpose.

Comrades! The working people of Oktyabrskiy, Sabir Rakhimovskiy and Kirovskiy rayons, who have named me as their USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy, are steadily increasing their contribution to the fulfillment of the socioeconomic program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. Industry in these rayons fulfilled the plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. Many production and cultural projects have been constructed. They have also begun 1979 in shock fashion. Every day brings joyous news of the achievements of competition leaders. Sound work is being done by the collectives of the assembly, porcelain, Kompressor and Mikond plants, the 50-Letiye Uzbekskoy SSR and KP Uzbekistana sewn goods association, the artistic goods factory and the Vysotstroy and Zhilstroy trusts.

Socialist pledges are being honorably fulfilled by embroideress Muazam Yumusova, construction team leader Bakhodyr Shukurov, printer Kanida Yumusova, baker Nina Dorosheshagina, fitter Zaytuna Kattabekova, lathe operator Nil Drobot, milling machine operator Bakhodyr Aymanov, seamstress Rabiya Kamalova, knitter Shoira Khalmukhamedova, driver Aleksandr Kalmykov and bulldozer driver Tursunbay Akramov.

The names of these and other production innovators are well known among Tashkent workers.

Scientists Ilariya Alekseyevna Raykova, Abdumubdi Nugmanovich Sultankhodzhayev and Ibraqim Khamrabayevich Khamrabayev, writer Khamid Gulyam, USSR People's Artist Shukur Burkhanov, Doctor Lola Dzhalalova, teachers Kavdzhuda Samatova, Zradzhat Khamidkhodzhayeva, Zinaida Degtyareva and Valentina Afanasyeva, architect Sabir Adylov and many other representatives of the people's intelligentsia are augmenting the city's glory and working with inspiration.

We send to our distinguished people, heroes of the 5-year plan, leading production workers and innovators words of warm greeting and best wishes for further creative successes.

Comrades! Now that our aims have been clearly defined and the state plan has become law, the main task is to concentrate efforts on insuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks outlined and utilizing more fully intensive factors of economic development. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum are orienting us toward precisely this, the centre of gravity of all our work--mass political and organizational.

A most important condition for the fulfillment of plans and pledges is the resolute elimination of deficiencies and the overcoming of "bottlenecks" retarding our progress. It is necessary to strive for effectiveness in socialist competition as well as high production efficiency and quality on the part of all work units in the national economy, to raise cadres' responsibility for the job entrusted to them in every possible way, and to teach them the Leninist work style.

Maximum efficiency, specificity and flexibility--this Leninist demand must be met by all the work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic organizations, ministries and departments.

Ideological work requires further improvement. Party organizations are called upon to support and develop working people's creative initiative in every way, persistently instill in them a spirit of consciousness and discipline, the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the spirit of the communist attitude to work, and resolutely rebuff any manifestation of bourgeois ideology.

As is well known, the new USSR Constitution granted Soviet citizens a wide spectrum of rights affecting the very basis of every person's life. In addition, the Constitution establishes that the implementation of these rights and freedoms is inseperable from citizens' fulfillment of their duties and that every member of socialist society must use his creative potential for the people's benefit. That is why we cannot reconcile ourselves to negative phenomena such as bureaucracy, drunkenness, vandalism, speculation, money-grubbing, or anything which casts a shadow over our lives and contradicts our ethical principles and our communist morals. We must intensify the struggle against infringements of labor discipline, mismanagement and negligence. At election meetings working people make remarks and suggestions on various aspects of the activities of state organs and public organizations and propose measures to improve work. Soviets of people's deputies must devote the closest attention to the working people statements, take their proposals into consideration and adopt measures to realize them.

Comrades! The Soviet people's immense achievements are directly linked with our party's fruitful activity in the international arena. Socialism and peace are indivisible. The CPSU has done and is doing everything necessary to insure peaceful conditions for communist building.

The party and Soviet Government are persistently and successfully implementing the peace program advanced by the 24th CPSU Congress and the program of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and the peoples' freedom and independence approved by the 25th party congress. Peace on earth has become more reliable and our country's international position is stronger than ever. The USSR's foreign policy enjoys the approval and gratitude of all progressive forces on earth.

Comrades! Our country is being transformed literally before our very eyes. Soviet people view the future with certainty and great optimism. Our optimism is the optimism of people deeply convinced of communism's total victory. "Soviet society has an invaluable political asset--the cohesion of the party and the unity of the party and people," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said. "This enables us to express the firm conviction that the future holds new success in resolving the historic tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress in the struggle to consolidate the cause of peace and the peoples' security and for the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism."

In conclusion, allow me to once again warmly thank the workers, engineering and technical workers, employees and all the working people of the Tashkent Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug who nominated me as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. I assure you that I will do everything to justify your trust and will continue to faithfully and devotedly serve the interests of the people and our Leninist party, whose ultimate goal is a rise in Soviet people's prosperity, firm peace and social progress on earth.

Long live our motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Glory to our Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the party of scientific communism, the tried vanguard of the working class and the entire Soviet people.

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